

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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TUESDAY..... NOVEMBER 8, 1859.

The Journal accuses us of seeking to turn to partisan account the late occurrences at Harper's Ferry, and would make the impression that we charge the masses of the Republic can party with complicity in the treason. This we utterly deny. We did and do assert that the leaders of this great Republican party are in league with treason, and that the teachings of their leaders are fraught with the direst consequences to the country, and that any one who would counsel or lead our people into an alliance with them is an enemy to the best interests of the State.

But the Journal, thinking its crimes against the Democratic party are of so ancient a date and aggravated a character that it cannot hope for forgiveness, like Burley of Kenlock, seeks to lead its party into such an alliance as to preclude a reconciliation. We mean no disparagement of the body of the Northern people; it is Democratic article of faith that the masses are virtuous, though the leaders may be vile, and that thousands of good men have been led into the Republican heresy is not to be wondered at, when we have seen so many of our own good citizens following the erratic teachings of the Journal.

It is the most difficult thing in the world to combat successfully the early impressions of idolators, and in its next to impossible to make converts of those in advanced life, for they are very apt to relapse. We have ourselves seen old men return to the faith of their childhood after spending half a century in heaping abuse upon it. It is upon this principle in human nature that we account for the freesoil proclivities and the preferences for abolition alliances displayed by the Journal.

Now in its "spear and yellow leaf," the lessons of its first childhood come back upon it with irresistible force, and hence the warmth of its denunciations of those who prefer other associations to the disparagement of its own; although those preferences may be in accordance with a true and perfect loyalty to the State and General Government, and in the spirit of that chivalric declaration of the convention of '18, that "Kentucky would not separate herself from the slave States of the South, nor desert her brethren in a common danger."

The Journal is mad. Its temper has the better of its judgment. It does not exhibit half its usual sagacity in the conduct of a controversy; but rather displays a consciousness of guilt, and make an effort to divert attention from the point in issue to our shortcomings. Because we have tracked the old fox to his den, we are denounced for growling in the dust to unearth him. But it is natural:

Never felt the halter draw
With good opinion of the law.

If we are contracted to the "narrowest partisanship," it comes of the necessity of following faithfully the course pursued by the Journal; and our obligations to the public render this duty imperative. We much prefer a noble flight, and would gladly follow him "up on the wings of the morning," were he but take to them; but we fear, without amendment, that he will make his bed where the Psalmist says he may also meet his God.

Kentucky Military Institute.

We note, as an affair of public interest in our vicinity, that the "Kentucky Military Institute" has now an hundred and twenty cadets—a greater number, we are informed, than at this period of my former session since its establishment, twenty years ago.—Frankfort Yeoman.

The people of Frankfort and of Central Kentucky seem to be proud of their Military College, and we dare say with reason. It is said to be a superior establishment, the building and grounds are in excellent order, and the institution affords every advantage for a thorough education.

Missouri Republican.

The above is clipped from a late St. Louis paper. We admit we are somewhat proud of our Military College. It is an institution of the State, so that the honors awarded its graduates are conferred by the Governor of the Commonwealth over the seal of the State. It is situated in our county, and in the vicinity of our capital. But our pride in the present prospective success of the educational institutions of Kentucky is not confined to this popular college. It may be safely affirmed—we believe from what we have heard—that every college, academy, and high school in the State, whether male or female, opened its session this autumn with an increased number of students; and that they are all increasing constantly; whilst several additional institutions, on extensive scales and with ample endowments, are being established. We will only mention the college of the "Christian Church" at Harrodsburg, which will doubtless soon be organized into an university, and be fully entitled to that denomination.

Our Military College has now its law and medical departments, for the study of the institutes of these branches of knowledge; for not only the finish of completed education, but for the practice of these professions.

It has been seen that our new Democratic Superintendent of Public Instruction has taken his position here at the capital, and announced a programme which shows he intends to do his duty; and we trust that under his superintendence our common school system will be made to keep pace with the superior establishments. The promotion of the diffusion of intelligence is an essential part of the system of policy of all Democracies and every Democratic party.

There is a prospect of a shoot between two Indianapolis Brown Republican editors, Mr. Defrees of the *Atlas*, and Mr. Heilshier of the *Free Press*, are the parties. It was anticipated they would come to Kentucky to fight.

[For the Yeoman]
Sergeant-at-Arms to the Senate.

Editor YEOMAN: In looking over the columns of your paper, I find the name of Robert W. Lawler, of your city, announced as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate. At this we were much pleased, and as we have been intimately acquainted with him for years, you must permit us to bring his name more prominently to the consideration of the Senate than can be done by a simple announcement. We do not wish to disparage any other name, (for we believe Mr. Lawler is willing to stand and rest his claims on his own particular and personal qualification, worthiness, and fitness for the office; but we must say, in our opinion, Mr. Lawler is the man, and the right man.

Now, what constitutes Mr. Lawler's fitness for the office? We know, and others know him as a gentleman of high moral tone, and a strong sense of honor, courteous and affable, yet firm and prompt in whatever he undertakes—qualities especially necessary for a good officer. As a Democrat he is steady, firm, reliable, unwavering.

He is a Democrat from principle. In the dark night of political minority he was a Democrat, because he believed the principles of our party were right. In the lowering and threatening storm engendered by the discussion of the "slavery question" he was a Democrat, because he thought our doctrines safe. When Nothingism raised its hydra head, seducing thousands from their allegiance, he remained firm, because he wished, and maintained, that those who sought our shores for Liberty's sake, should be allowed the *privileges* of our institutions. And now, when the party has triumphed over all its opponents, and the flag of victory proudly unfurled, he is still a Democrat, because he believes in the righteousness—I had almost said infallibility—of Democratic principles.

Such is the man who has suffered his name to be announced as a candidate for Sergeant-at-Arms, and as such, we hesitatingly recommend him to the consideration of the Senate.

OWEN.

BAD NEWS FOR THE ABOLITIONISTS—Our special Richmond despatch informs us that it has been decided by the Virginia authorities to hand over Cooke—J. in Brown's Lieutenant—to be tried by the Federal Court in the Harper's Ferry district. The object of this is to have Seward, Greeley, Sandborn, Wilson, Hale, Forbes, Gerrit Smith, and all others who were implicated in the conspiracy, or who are known to have been in the secrets of the conspirators, suspended as witnesses and placed on the stand to tell all they know in the matter. They are outside the jurisdiction of Virginia State courts, but not of the Federal courts.—*N. Y. Herald.*

In view of the above, we earnestly recommend to the people of the Louisville Journal office, if they are the depository of any dangerous secrets connected with the movements of their Republican allies, to act prudently, and, like Fred Douglass, take a trip on the underground railroad to Canada if their case requires it.

A MAN WILLS HIS FAMILY TO THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—Lemuel Showell, Esq., the wealthiest man in Worcester county, Md., and a life-time Whig, died on the 24th inst. The *Eastern Star* says:

"On his death bed, we understand, he called his relatives around him, and told them he had willed them a very large sum, but, from recent observations, he had become satisfied it would be of little value to them unless the Democratic party is successful. His dying request was, that all of his family and relatives should thereafter act with the Democratic party, which they promised to do, and are now with us. The Showell family, we learn, numbers near a hundred in Worcester."

Messrs. Tripp & Cragg, wholesale and retail dealers in Pianos, Melodeons, and musical instruments of every description, besides music by the best authors, are in receipt of a large and well selected assortment which they are offering to their numerous customers at their exceedingly low prices. They especially invite all wanting articles in their line to give them a call before purchasing, as they are determined not to be undersold by any house in the city of Louisville. For further information read advertisement.

A lady has recovered \$500 dollars damages from a railroad company in Ohio, from the act of one of its conductors, who put her off in the rain because she tendered a doubtful bill in payment of her fare. One of her children died from the exposure to the weather.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has decided it is lawful for the State to tax the banks upon the amount of notes actually issued for circulation, that being regarded as the "capital" of the banks. The cases disposed of by this decision have been pending for some time.

Mr. Robert Dickey of Union, Me., aged eighty-four years, recently walked a distance of nineteen miles to pay the annual subscription for his newspaper. He did not complain of the least fatigue. Fine old fellow—honest man.

SLANDER.—At Litchfield, Grayson county, Ky., last week, R. E. Cox and wife recovered \$4,000 damages, for slander, from Dr. Wm. Hall.

The Boston Post says President King, of Columbia College, through his wife, recently inherited \$700,000.

A TOUCHING ANECDOTE.—Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, in a recent address at a meeting in Alexandria, for the benefit of the Orphan Asylum and Free Schools of that city, related the following anecdote:

A poor little boy, in a cold night in June, with no home or roof to shelter his head, no parental or maternal guidance or guide to protect or direct him on his way, reached at nightfall the house of a rich planter, who took him in, fed, lodged, and sent him on his way with his blessing. These kind intentions cheered his heart, and inspired him with fresh courage to battle with the obstacles of life. Years rolled round; Providence had him; he had reached the legal profession; his host had died; the cormorants that prey on the substance of man had formed a conspiracy to get from the widow her estates. She sent for the nearest counsel to commit her cause to him, and that counsel proved to be the orphan boy years before welcomed and entertained by her deceased husband. The stimulus of a warm and tenacious gratitude was now added to the ordinary motives connected with the profession. He indented her cause with a will not easily to be resisted; he gained it; the widow's estates were secured to him in perpetuity; and Mr. Stephens added with a emphasis of emotion that sent his electric thrill throughout the house, "that orphan boy stand before you."

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[From the London News, Oct. 17.]

The Franklin Review.

The public will soon have an opportunity of examining probably the most interesting collection of relics that has ever been thrown open to their inspection, the authorities of the United Service Museum having devoted a room to the presents remains lately brought home from the Fish River by Captain McClintock, and purposing to admit visitors without restriction on all the ordinary days of exhibition. The room is at the farther end of the building, on the ground floor, and the relics are neatly arranged in glass cases, and ticketed with all the information that could be obtained or surmised respecting them. The detailed list has already been published, (see *Daily News*, September 23,) but some deductions must be made, as a few objects have been claimed by survivors relatives of the hapless Arctic voyagers.

Enough, however, remains to gratify a sympathetic curiosity, and we have no doubt that few exhibitions, no matter how attractive, ever excited more public interest and attention than will these few simple weather-worn fragments of what once belonged to the brave and true men who, within the desolation of the Arctic circle, had sustained so well the character and honor of their country. One or two groups of more favored visitors found their way into the room on Saturday last, and we could perceive that some of them were moved even to tears as they pondered over the glass cases, and endeavored to decipher the fragments of writing or print that still remained in the weather-worn books and papers.

The first case is the "ensign" of one of the ships, reduced almost to shreds, but still preserving its colors, and reminding the spectators of the many cheery days upon which it must have floated so safely, but still proudly, from the mast of the long-horned vessel. In a corner of the same case is a thin cylinder, stained and tattered. The casual spectator would hardly notice it, but it stands first in importance of all that has been recovered, for it contained the record of the death of Sir John Franklin—that happy death which set our brave veterans all the subsequent horrors of the journey to the Fish River.

Further on are the rule spear heads with which the Esquimaux had faced on the iron they obtained from the wreck; and a boxwood two foot rule, which was made a wedding toletole. This, which was taken from the naked bones of a ghastly skeleton which was discovered some miles distant from the main track of the poor pilgrims, is supposed to have belonged to the ship's steward, as this class of men are generally near in their dress, and a sailor would have had a more simple arrangement. There are also various articles of place, the greater portion of which is marked with Sir John Franklin's device, and two pocket compasses in excellent preservation. A small silver wattle maker's name, A. Meyers, London, probably belonged to some young mate of midshipmen, and a worn-out roll of paper upon which the single word "Majesty" remains, was probably the much-prized warrant of some stout boatswain or quarter-master.

In the same case is a relic which will arrest the eye of many a passer by. It is the remains of a silk necklace, including the bow as carefully and elaborately tied as if the poor wearer had been making a wedding toletole. This, which was taken from the naked bones of a ghastly skeleton which was discovered some miles distant from the main track of the poor pilgrims, is supposed to have belonged to the ship's steward, as this class of men are generally near in their dress, and a sailor would have had a more simple arrangement. There are also various articles of place, the greater portion of which is marked with Sir John Franklin's device, and two pocket compasses in excellent preservation. A small silver wattle maker's name, A. Meyers, London, probably belonged to some young mate of midshipmen, and a worn-out roll of paper upon which the single word "Majesty" remains, was probably the much-prized warrant of some stout boatswain or quarter-master.

There is a little amethyst seal in perfect preservation, and goggles and snow seals to protect the eyes from the dazzling whiteness of the polar snow. Two double-barrelled guns, covered with rust, are placed on the table. They still contain the charges which were placed in them by hands which have long since lost their cunning. They are labelled "Loudon" in large letters, but still we should not be surprised to hear some day of an accident caused by the morbid curiosity of some foolish visitor. The books recovered are very few. They would, of course, succumb early to the rigors of exposure, but there is still a well-preserved small edition of *The Year of Wakefield*, some religious poetry, and a French Testament, in the fly-leaf of which is written, in a delicate female hand, "From your attached (the appellation is obliterated) S. M. F."

The open medicine chest contains all its bottles and preparations very little injured, and a little cooking machine has the fuel arranged, and the sticks thrust through the bars ready for ignition, and Lucifer matches at the side, as though it might have been prepared over night for the morning's cooking.

It would be impossible to exaggerate the interest and importance of all these simple mementos; they tell a tale that will find its way to every heart, and many and painful, no doubt, will be the scenes to which they must give rise, when surviving friends behold in them the property of those whom they have so long mourned in blank uncertainty. Lady Franklin has, we understand, already paid the collection frequent visits, and a gentleman, residing in the neighborhood of London, has identified in one of the scientific instruments the property of his long-lost son. We believe that the collection will be thrown open to general inspection in the course of the ensuing week.

The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb in this place, has eighty-nine pupils within less than a month of the beginning of the present session. This is the largest number that has ever been in the institution at one time. The whole number for the past year has been at least a hundred, and for the next will exceed that number. The Institution is slowly, but surely and steadily increasing in numbers and usefulness from year to year. No public charity anywhere is conducted with more economy and skill. Its former pupils are now to be found in every part of the State, elevated from their former ignorance and helplessness, into useful and intelligent citizens. It is sometimes asked, what can educated Mutes do? They can do whatever any body else can do, except to hear and speak. They make useful and intelligent farmers and mechanics, and some of them are successfully engaged in teaching their fellow-sufferers, both in the public and private schools.

The Institution richly deserves, and should receive the continued fostering care of the State. There are yet many uneducated Mutes, in all parts of the State, whose parents and friends should no longer neglect to place them where their misfortune will be relieved for as human skill and benevolence can do. They are generally the children of poverty as well as misfortune, and with all the advice and aid of intelligent and benevolent neighbors and friends, will fail to be sent to school. The aid of such persons, in every county and neighborhood, is invoked in their behalf.—*Mayfield Express*

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[From the Dublin University Magazine.]

Antebellum.

Read as good is the constant tree
No bleak wind crieth the silent sea,
Which is bluer than the mandrake's eye.

The yellow sun through the forest leaves
Drops a thread of dancing light;
Young children sing 'mid the barley-sheaves,
And shout the swallow's flight.

Yet earth is lonely, The woodlawn screes
Are the soft moaning fawn,
Seen ever to bring to the listening ear
Sweet songs of an unknown woe.

The Test of Love.

"If I ever marry," said Margaret Baily to her cousin Olivia, "it will be a man who does not live entirely for himself, but who, out of the benevolence of a charitable heart, will not pass unheeded the cry of the widow and orphan who call on him for relief."

"You speak warily, Margaret."

"Because I feel it. I have always thought that a charitable man would make a good husband."

"But how will you be able to judge of this? You are an heiress, and of course you have many suitors. Do you believe that any one of them would not be willing to do a charitable mood for a while, if they supposed that upon this issue depended the hand of the wealthy heiress?"

"Perhaps you are right," said Margaret, thoughtfully; but she added suddenly, "An idea has just come into my head, by which I think this embarrassment can be avoided."

"What is it?" asked Olivia, curiously.

"Let me confess, in the first place, that among all who are generally considered suitors for my hand—perhaps fortune would be the most appropriate word—there is none whom I would think of as a husband except Herbert Lee and Henry Ainsworth. The former, you know, is wealthy, the latter a clerk, dependent on his income, which I should judge, was not large. Now, I have a mind to subject these two to a test."

"A good idea; but how will you manage it?" asked Olivia.

"You know that there is a poor family on Allen street, the one of whom we heard today, consisting of a mother, who is sick, and three young children. Now I am going, anonymously, of course—to recommend this family to the charitable offices of both Herbert Lee and Henry Ainsworth, and we will see the result. They will not recognize your handwriting, therefore, I want you to take pen and paper and write a note at my dictation."

Olivia procured the writing materials, and her cousin dictated as follows:

"DEAR SIR: Though a stranger to you, I take the liberty of calling your attention to the cause of my poor family now living in a single room in Allen street, who, in consequence of the illness of my mother, who has supported them by plain sewing, are reduced to extreme want. A little aid at this time would be to them like the visit of an angel from heaven. Will you extend it? At least, call upon them, and you will be convinced that this is but a simple, plain statement of the truth."

The note was copied and dispatched through the post-office to the address of both gentlemen.

Perhaps three days afterwards, Herbert Lee called at Margaret's residence. Margaret droptly led the conversation to the subject of charity and charitable institutions.

"My," said Herbert Lee, "that reminds me of an old circumstance. I received a letter the other day, recommending to my notice a poor family in Allen street. It was signed a Charity, and advised me to go and see them."

"And did you go?" asked Margaret quickly.

"No?" was the laughing reply. "I haven't time to waste in hunting up all the destitute families in the city. I should have hands full."

"But the family may be suffering for want?"

"If they are, Charity would be in better business in relieving them herself than sending anonymous letters of advice to others."

Would Herbert Lee have laughed so merrily if he had known the effect of his want of feeling on her whom he was most anxious to please?

"I think, after all," said Margaret, when Herbert had withdrawn, "that I must go and see Mrs. Green myself. If Henry Ainsworth is no more charitable than Herbert, he will fare very hard."

The ladies arrayed themselves for a walk. A few minutes brought them to the residence of the widow of whom they were in search.

To their surprise they found, on being admitted, that a cheerful fire was glowing in the stove, while a pleasant smell of dinner filled the apartment. On the table by the side of the window was some medicine. The hearth was brushed up, and the room, though scantily furnished, presented a neat and very comfortable appearance.

Margaret looked around in surprise.

"I was led to believe," said she, "that you were in great want."

"So we are," said Mrs. Green; "but thanks to the generosity of a noble young gentleman, who stepped forward to our relief, we are no longer so."

"Indeed, who was it that thus befriended you?"

"His name is Ainsworth. He sent for a doctor for me, and at his own cost purchased food and coal, so that, by the blessing of God, I hope soon to recover my health, and then all will go right once more."

After a little more conversation Margaret and her cousin withdrew, leaving with Mrs. Green some money for her present necessities.

That evening Herbert Lee offered his hand to Margaret Baily, and to his surprise, no less his discomfiture, she refused.

A week afterward Henry Ainsworth made his appearance. He seemed unusually thoughtful.

"A penny for your thoughts," said Margaret, gaily.

He looked at her earnestly a moment, and then replied: "I will indeed tell you the subject of my thoughts, and ask you to forgive me afterward. It is, I know, an act of presumption for a poor clerk to speak of love or marriage to a wealthy heiress, but I can not keep it secret any longer. I love you, Margaret, with truth and sincerity. Do you pardon me?"

"No," said Margaret promptly, "for you have said nothing that requires it. And if you do indeed think me worthy of taking, you may have me and welcome."

"Do I hear right?" was the delighted reply. "How have I deserved such good fortune?"

"Listen and I will tell you. I had resolved never to marry one unless I was convinced that he was charitable. Last week you received an anonymous letter recommending a poor family to your charitable notice. I find that you have visited them and relieved their necessities. I feel that I can safely trust my happiness in your hands, since you have nobly stood the test."

"Truly," said Henry Ainsworth, as his eyes lighted up with gratitude, "charity is its own exceeding great reward."

East and West.
Where lies the East? Men's kindling robes
Create that point alone.
Cause the Red Orient round the globe,
Each country hath its own.

Learn hence with what a various glance
Truth meets us; each several field:
What's East to thee may be, perchance,
The West of other men.

[From the Louisville Democrat.]

The Hon. John C. Breckinridge.

The Democrats of Kentucky seem resolved upon sending their distinguished chief Breckinridge, again to the U. S. Senate, at the term of his *ex-officio* Presidency, over that body shall have expired. Men of ability have occupied the Senatorial seats at the disposal of Kentucky since Clay retired, but she has not had that super-eminent influence in national affairs which she wielded when that accomplished statesman and great orator reflected the lustre of his talents upon the State which had abundantly honored him. This influence is remembered with mingled pride and regret, and the feeling in favor of attempting its restoration grows strong and general. For accomplishing this all eyes are turned upon Breckinridge, the brightest star of Kentucky's constellation, out-shine by none in the national galaxy. There is a decisive Democratic majority in both branches of the Legislature consisting of members whose appreciation of party organization will render certain the election of the caucus nomine.

As a member of the august body over which he has presided with ability and dignity, the favorite son of Kentucky would take high rank. He would enter upon the deliberations of his Senatorial duties in March, 1861, just after he had completed the fortieth year of his age, having passed two years as a member of the Legislature of Kentucky, two years as a Major of infantry in the late Mexican war, four years as a member of the U. S. House of Representatives, and four years as Vice President. His polished manners, his impressive figure and bearing, his entertaining and graceful conversation, the purity of his private life and the well-known chivalry of his character, would give him a great social influence.

To a clear head and a vigorous memory, he unites strong analytical powers, and having given the best part of his lifetime to the study and discussion of public affairs under circumstances propitious to the rapid acquisition of accurate information, he would be apt to experience any inconvenience or embarrassment in any debate whatever. The most astute tacticians and the old-soldest dealers of the lower house, found a match in the then youthful Kentuckian. Twice in succession he has won a seat in that house against veteran politicians, the first time overcoming a large Whig majority, and defeating the popular, laborious, and eloquent Genl Combs, the second time increasing his own majority and defeating the great Whig champion, ex-Governor Letcher, who had never before been beaten in a political contest.

He is well known for the first of that convincing, powerful, and finished oratory in which he would find few equals and no superiors among his fellow Senators. Those who have not been so fortunate as to hear him speak can have but a faint conception of the musical rhythm of his finished action, or of the contagious energy of his manner. In addressing a political assemblage, he unites strong analytical powers, and having given the best part of his lifetime to the study and discussion of public affairs under circumstances propitious to the rapid acquisition of accurate information, he would be apt to experience any inconvenience or embarrassment in any debate whatever. The most astute tacticians and the old-soldest dealers of the lower house, found a match in the then youthful Kentuckian. Twice in succession he has won a seat in that house against veteran politicians, the first time overcoming a large Whig majority, and defeating the popular, laborious, and eloquent Genl Combs, the second time increasing his own majority and defeating the great Whig champion, ex-Governor Letcher, who had never before been beaten in a political contest.

W. M. VANN, Pres't.

E. BELL, Sec'y.

The Odd Fellows of Kentucky.

This body has had an exceedingly pleasant meeting in our city. One of the most important points decided by the Grand Lodge, was on a proposed amendment to the constitution making the Grand Lodge a movable body. The amendment was properly lost, and the Lodge retains a local habitation.

Following this the Lodge went into the secret lodges of the order. This morning, we were desirous of finishing up the business of the session, which has been one of the last ever held in the State, and very numerously attended. A vote of thanks highly complimentary to the retiring G. M., Mr. Durham, was passed, and the Lodge finally adjourned at 11 o'clock.

We glean the following facts from P. G. M. Durham's excellent report. During the past year, though the number of Lodges has decreased, there has been an increase in the memberships and finances. There are now under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky 110 working Lodges, 5,150 members, members, and an annual revenue of \$18,501.20. There have been during the past year 577 initiations, 143 admitted by card, and 39 reinstated, making a total of 759. There have been 182 withdrawals, 245 suspensions, 21 expulsions, and 52 deaths, making a total of 16—leaving a gain of 306, and a net gain over last year's work of 178 contributing members.

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A Worm in a Cun's Tourn.—A child, in Boston, four and a half years old, had been ailing for months. He grew thin and pale, so much as to cause great anxiety to his parents as to the nature of his disease. He often whist at play, would suddenly drop his toys and scream out, and in the night wake up crying. At this juncture the child was taken to a physician, who became satisfied the disease was situated in the upper jaw. He accordingly administered ether, under the influence of which a canine tooth was extracted.

The tooth encompassed a species of worm, which, when elongated, by crawling, was half an inch in length. The head was jet black, and hard as slate stone, while the body was white and flexible. The tooth was deeply inserted; the incisor was largely perforated, and also sufficiently spacious for necessary verifications; the paroxysms obviously resulted from the efforts of the worm to gain the marrow or inner portion of the jaw bone. The child began to improve on the removal of the tooth, and is now well.

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